



THE TOKEN HUNTER

A Publication of the

National Utah Token Society

Volume 8, No. 2
February, 1989



Dedicated to Collecting, Recording, and Preserving Medals and Tokens

Officers

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Treas.	Deb Sornsen	572-1795
Sec.	Bill Turpela	1-884-5595
Wagon-	Greg Manos	537-1717 ext. 293
masters	Eric Jameson	582-6461
	Don Sornsen	572-1795
Editor	Norm Johnson	561-5300

Next Meeting

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28			

February Raffle

Promptness Prize - 1945-D Walker

CES/No. 3/ East Hiawatha//GF 1 Exploder
Indept. Coal & Coke Co./Kenilworth Ut.//GF 5stks
W. A. Bond/ Modena Utah//GF 1dk or cg
Grayson COOP Co./ Blanding, Utah//GF 25¢
GF 5¢ In Trade/Milford/Utah//GF 5¢
1945 Dos Pesos Mexican Gold Piece

Next Meeting

The next club meeting will be help Thursday, February 23, at 7:15 p.m. at the Redwood Multi Center. Gary Weicks will speak on his latest work, Caching in on Tokens. It will be a very good meeting.

Token Hunter Notes

The editor solicits your contributions for the Token Hunter. The Davich and Brunswick features are great, at least according to most feedback I've had, and we have other features planned, but I think we lose something by not having regular (e.g., monthly, or at least bi-monthly) articles from the membership of the club. Don't be shy! One exciting thing about Utah trade tokens is that with a little bit of research, either at the Utah Historical Society library, another library, or with, for example, a family member of a store keeper who remembers the "good old days," facts never before recorded about token issuing merchants and their businesses can be ascertained. Think of it. All that history is just lying around out there waiting for somebody to gather it up. Club members should be gathering some of it for the Token Hunter. Also, treasure hunters should let other club members know what is being found. You don't have to reveal any secrets, but news reports would be fun. Whatever you submit, have it in to the editor (or past President Bob Campbell at his coin shop) 10 days before the fourth Thursday of the month. Thanks.

One more thing" if you want to continue receiving the Token Hunter, pay your dues, please.

On another matter, please provide the editor with your opinion about the make-up, content, and form of the newsletter. You should have some say, and we want to hear form you.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

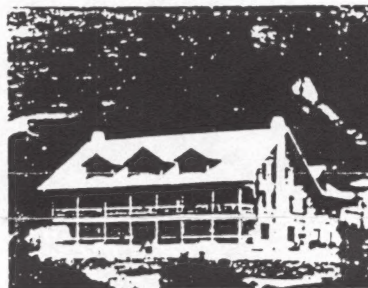
Dear NUTS:

First of all, thanks must be given to Al Rust for his talk in January on the subject of Mark Hoffman, the Utah killer and forger. Regretfully, I was unable to attend due to classes that fell on that evening. A BIG thanks to Byron Elfors for conducting the meeting in my absence and to Al for reliving what is, at times, a painful subject.

The February meeting will feature Gary Weicks. He will talk on his latest work, illustrated to the right.

Caching In On Tokens
Caching In On Tokens
Caching In On Tokens
Caching In On Tokens
BY GARY WEICKS

For the month of March (29th), I have arranged with Dr. Jay Hammond, deputy director of the Utah State Historical Society, to hold our meeting in the society's library, 300 Rio Grande Ave., Salt Lake City. We must be there at 7:00 p.m. SHARP! (Anyone late will not be let in due to security reasons.) Dr. Hammond and I will show you how to research tokens, ghost towns, etc. I am sure this will be an interesting meeting, and I'm sure you will have alot of fun.



"The Treasure Hunter's Guide to the Modern Day Pursuit of Buried, Sunken and Stored Token Hoards of Yesteryear"

On April 4th, I leave for my business trip to England and will not return until the October meeting. However, I have arranged other programs with Byron for your enjoyment throughout the year and have given plenty of information to Norm for the newsletter. Other trips include the Hutchins Museum in Lehi and visit to the ghost town of Welby in Utah Valley. There will be plenty going on to keep you busy.

Until I see you at the March meeting, please keep away from the FLU that has now got both Afton and I.

Sincerely,

Harry F. Campbell

Bill's Bull

Cabin fever has really set in this year. Hopefully things will change soon. For now, all we can do is read up on the area we plan to visit when the weather changes, go to antique shows or shops, and do whatever. Anything is better than watching the TV, as far as I'm concerned.

Its time to get our dues in. The club needs them. We are doing alot of planning for the coming year, so don't miss out. If you know a friend that might be interested, sign him up! We would like to welcome ten new members into the club. They are:

Eric Bernkoph
Bruce Dugger
Albert Gallegos
Ralph Gold
Roger Gregrich
Mike Locke
Joe & Char Mason
Dean & Donnett Malan
Steve Peterson
Sid White

Old club members, don't be quiet, if you think of a new idea that might make the club better, let one of the officers know about it. Most of all, join in the fun with us all.

15501 One of the many photographs that can be found in the Utah Historical Society in Salt Lake City. The location and other forms of research are part of the March meeting. Don't miss it.

Boarding house for railroad
employee's at MANNING, Utah.
3 miles east of Mercur -Salt
Lake and Mercur Railroad.)
From the files of
H.F..



Davich Papers - Installment XIII

NAME: CLUB BAR.....Park City Utah

DESCRIPTION of token in collection.

OBVERSE: CLUB BAR Park City
A fancy filigree appears below the wording of CLUB BAR.
A -.- appears under Park City.
Dashed(?) border is noted.

REVERSE: Good for 6⁴/₈ in Trade.
Dashed(/) border.
Token is 21MM in size, and of brass metal.

NOTE: Description and some history relative to the token depicting the name of CLUB BAR, Park City appears in the file folder of MC & B. THE CLUB. Park City.



NAME:

CLUB BAR...% Frank McEwan &
Victor Youngberg.....Park City Utah

GENERAL IMPRESSION: References will show that McEwan & Youngberg operated a saloon, for the years of 1904 to year of 1909. This place of business would be one door south, of the SUTTON Building, in Park City. 455 Main Street. After they went out of business, Frank McEwan and John W. Bircumshaw would operate a saloon in the same building, address listed as 455 Main Street.

Even though the token which depicts the name of the CLUB BAR: gives no other name, I feel certain that McEwan & Youngberg made use of this token, in their years as operating the Club Saloon, as is noted in the special communications dating November 4, 1909.

I am under the impression, that when McEwan & Bircumshaw did start their saloon, which would be known as the Club Saloon, they would make use of the CLUB BAR token, once used by McEwan & Youngberg. They would use this CLUB BAR token, until prohibition came along, that being in August 1917. Then after this period of time, they would issue and make use of a token, which had the following on same: THE CLUB, MC & B, Park City.

For further information on Frank McEwan & John W. Bircumshaw, see folder & token rubbing under heading of MC & B.

FRANK MC EWAN: Was born on March 29, 1865 in Salt Lake City. He died on December 9, 1945 in Salt Lake City, and burial was in the Salt Lake City Cemetery. At the time of his death he was 80 years...8 months...10 days. Fathers name:....Henry Mc Ewan....Born in Scotland. Mothers Maiden Name:....Agnes Hogg....Born in Scotland.

NAME:

CLUB BAR.....Park City Utah

REFERENCE: Park City Recorders Books #3(from March 1899 to July 1904)

MC EWAN & YOUNGBERG:issued a retail liquor license on 2-3-1904,cost per quarter being \$150.00

REFERENCE: Park City Recorders Book #4(from 1904 to 1908)

MC EWAN & YOUNGBERG:issued a retail liquor license on the following dates:
8-3-1904.....11-2-1904.....2-1-1905.....5-3-1905.....8-2-1905.....11-1-1905.....
2-7-1906.....5-2-1906.....8-1-1906.....11-7-1906...5-1-1907.....11-6-1907.....
Cost per quarter being: \$150.00

REFERENCE: Park City Recorder Book #5(from January 15, 1908 to August 4, 1910)

MC EWAN & ~~YOUNGBERG~~ ^{ALCUMSHAW}: issued a retail liquor license on: 8-6-1908....10-7-1909.
Cost per quarter being \$150.00

REFERENCE: Park City Recorders Book #5(from January 15, 1908 to August 4, 1910)

The following special notation is noted for November 4, 1909.

A COMMUNICATION WAS READ FROM FRANK MC EWAN,notifying the council that the partnership between VICTOR YOUNGBERG and FRANK MC EWAN,doing business at the CLUB SALOON was dissolved in September. Stating he would not be responsible in any way for the business while conducted by VICTOR YOUNGBERG.

REFERENCE: Park City Receipt Book % Licenses issued from 1903 to 1909.

MC EWAN & YOUNGBERG issued a retail liquor license on the following years;
1904....1905....1906....1907....1908....1909....Cost per quarter being \$150.00

REFERENCE: Utah State Gazetter(listing of the Park City Merchants)

Have zerox copy on file.

Frank Mc Ewan & Victor Youngberglisted as a saloon for years of 1908-1909.

REFERENCE: Utah State Gazetter(listing of saloons in Utah, by towns & cities)
Have zerox copy on file.

MC EWAN & YOUNGBERG: listed as a Saloon for years of 1908-1909.

become aware of the meagerness of the information available to us and of how much there is yet to be discovered about the "Brunswick" tokens. Consequently, we plan to continue accumulating pertinent information with the expectation of supplementing this document from time to time as sufficient data comes to hand. To this end, we solicit the help of our readers. Rubbings and/or descriptions of unlisted tokens, as well as any other information relative to the Brunswick tokens, will be gratefully received and acknowledged by any one of the co-authors of this document.

Historical Backdrop

Brunswick has been the name of the game in billiards since 1845. That was the year that John M. Brunswick produced the first billiard table "made in the U.S.A." in his Cincinnati workshop. John had originally come from Basel, Switzerland, to Philadelphia, where he served as a carriage maker's apprentice before moving along to Cincinnati where he established his own wood-working and cabinet making business.

John's first customer liked his table, told his friends, and John soon found himself engaged in the full-time production of billiard tables and related equipment. John took his brothers into the business, then his son-in-law, Moses Bensinger, who later succeeded him as head of the company. Moses and his descendants have continued to give the business a family flavor from that time until the present day.

By 1858, the company — then operating as "J.M. Brunswick & Bro." (This brother is believed to have been Joseph) — was expanding beyond Cincinnati, and David and Emanuel established the Chicago branch office at 137 Randolph Street. By the time the Civil War broke out, there were also branches in St. Louis, New Orleans and other cities, and Brunswick billiard equipment had a wider marketable range than that of any other manufacturer in this country or abroad.

The "J.M. Brunswick & Bro." operating title was retained until 1872, although it was changed to "J.M. Brunswick & Bros." during the 1866-1870 period when Emanuel was listed as a principal along with John M. and Joseph. Emanuel seems to have been the restless member of the family. In 1863 or '64, he left the firm and became proprietor of the Chicago branch office of The Great Western Billiard Table Manufacturing Company. In all likelihood this was planned business strategy, for by 1866 Emanuel was back with the company as a principal, a budding competitor in the Chicago area had been eliminated, and Brunswick had acquired a Chicago manufacturing facility. This move also likely was the first step in the merger with Julius Balke, proprietor of The Great Western Billiard Table Manufactory in Cincinnati, and Brunswick's primary rival for the burgeoning western market.

By 1871, Emanuel had again left the firm and had set up in Chicago as an independent manufacturer of billiard tables under the title of E. Brunswick & Company. This firm became Brunswick Bros., Stephani & Hart (1875-77) and then Brunswick & Company (1877-1894). The principals of the Brunswick Bros., Stephani & Hart Company

were Emanuel, Joseph, Hyman and Solomon Brunswick, Joseph Lindauer, George Stephani and Robert Hart. When the firm was reorganized as Brunswick & Company in 1877, Emanuel dropped out and was not again listed in the Chicago directories. He did, however, show up in San Francisco in 1880 as agent for Brunswick-Balke and later — in 1887 or 88 — established the E. Brunswick Billiard Table Company of San Francisco. This firm is listed in only the 1888 and '89 San Francisco directories.



Moses Bensinger began his career as a jeweler's apprentice. In 1869 he joined Brunswick as a salesman. Elected president 1890; served until his death in 1904.

On the other hand, J.M. Brunswick & Bro. was substantially reorganized in 1872 and became the J.M. Brunswick Billiard Manufacturing Company with John M. as president. Moses Bensinger (who had married John's daughter Eleanor) and two long time employees, A. F. Troescher and Leo Schmidt, were the other principal officers. In 1874 the J.M. Brunswick Billiard Manufacturing Company merged with the firm of its rival Cincinnati billiard table manufacturer, Julius Balke, who also had again moved into the Chicago market area. The new firm became the J.M. Brunswick & Balke Company, although the plural abbreviation "Cos." was often used on the trade tokens bearing the Company's advertising card.



In 1874, Julius Balke, rival Cincinnati billiard manufacturer, joined Brunswick. Firm name was changed to The J.M. Brunswick & Balke Company.

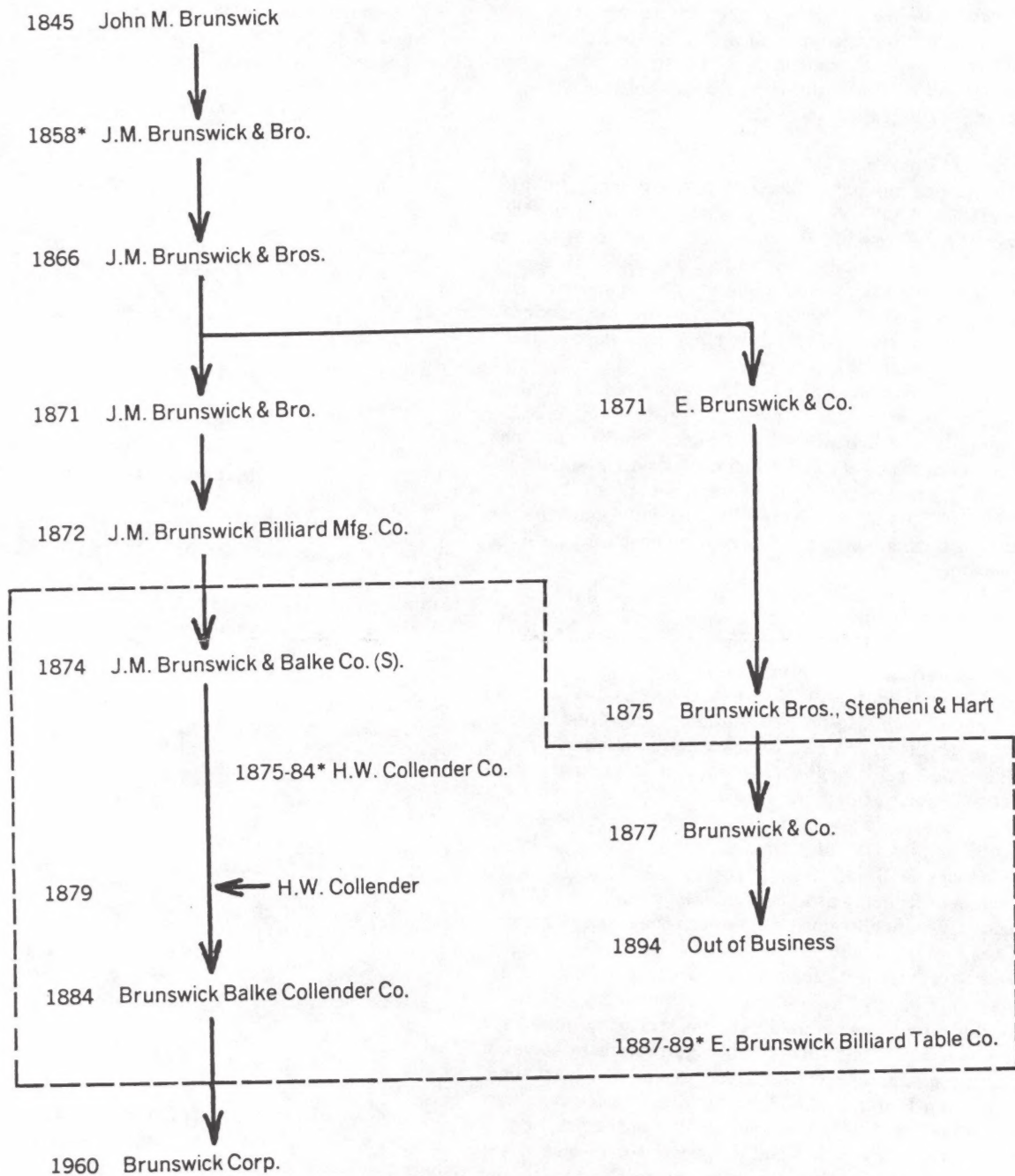
Ten years later the J.M. Brunswick & Balke Company united with the New York firm of H.W. Collender, and once again there was a name change — this time to the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company. This time the title was to remain unaltered for three quarters of a century — until 1960 when the organization became simply the Brunswick Corporation.

Brunswick Diversifies

Soon after the move to Chicago, Brunswick began branching out into other areas.

Many billiard parlors were operated in conjunction

SCHEMATIC CHART OF THE "BRUNSWICK" ORGANIZATIONS



*Exact date not definite

Token Issuers

H.W. Collender, of New York, joined Brunswick & Balke in 1879. The name of the firm was changed to The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company in 1884.



with saloons or bars, and expansion into the production of saloon fixtures was an obvious step, as was the manufacture of bowling alleys, pins and balls. Metal tokens, or "checks" as the Brunswick people called them, were handled by the company as a convenience to its customers — either sold at a nominal price or else thrown in with the purchase of new equipment.

One thing led to another. Many other products followed, including bank and office fixtures, ice boxes made under the name of Wickes Refrigerators, and Brunswick automobile tires (subsequently sold to B.F. Goodrich), phonographs and phonograph records, radios and combinations. Today the Brunswick name is still a hallmark of quality as it has been for more than a century. The Brunswick Corporation is now a strong conglomerate, operating worldwide in the fields of health, recreation and technical products. And, although its products range from medical supplies to missile components, the Brunswick Corporation continues to honor its founder, John M. Brunswick, by maintaining a position of leadership in the manufacture of fine billiard tables and related equipment.

Other Billiard Supply Manufacturers in the Token Business

Brunswick was not the only billiard table manufacturer handling trade tokens for its customers, and likely was not the first. Certainly, H.W. Collender was supplying tokens some time before he joined Brunswick-Balke (Actually, he came with the Company in 1879, but the name was not changed to Brunswick-Balke-Collender until 1884), and several of these tokens have been included in our listing of "Brunswick" tokens, since his firm was one of the forerunners of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company.

Some other firms issuing tokens in the Brunswick manner — with the company advertisement on the reverse — include the Garden City Billiard Table Company; George Kuehl & Bro. (Also listed as George Kuehl Billiard Supplies); the Merle & Heaney Mfg. Co. Billiard Supplies; Charles Passow and Sons; Schulenberg Billiard Tables; Stoll & Merz, and C. Tuckhorn, all of Chicago; National Billiard Manfg. Co., and R. Rothschild's Sons of Cincinnati; D.W. Seely of Elmira, New York; George E. Phelan and the W.H. Griffin & Co., both of New York City; and A.E. Schmidt and the Superior Billiard Co. of St. Louis. A.E. Schmidt was a particularly prolific issuer of tokens, and many of his tokens still surface

throughout the country. Schulenberg was in business at least as early as 1869, and could have been an early supplier of tokens.

There likely were many others unknown to the compilers of this document. In fact, Stephen Album's "Billiard Table Manufacturers and Their Tokens, 1875-1915," which appeared in the October, 1971, issue of the Cal-Neva Token Ledger lists a number of these firms in the San Francisco area alone. Among them were Jacob Strahle & Co. and its successor firm the St. Germain Billiard Company; August Jungblut & Co; Chas. Passow & Sons; and the E. Brunswick Billiard Table Company.

The tokens issued by Emanuel Brunswick with the E. Brunswick Billiard Table Company advertising card are considered a category of the "Brunswick" tokens, and those known to the writers are included in the listing. The tokens issued by some of the other firms listed in this section are illustrated here:



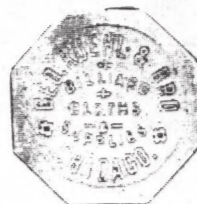
George Muehl Billiard Supplies



Helen's Tap Room



Schulenburg Billiard Tables



George Kuehl & Bro.



National Billiard Man'f Co.

Significant Dates

In the earlier TAMS Journal article on the "Brunswick tokens we assumed that Brunswick & Company was a part of the John M. Brunswick organization and was the predecessor of the J.M. Brunswick and Balke Company. Operating under this assumption it became a relatively easy matter to categorize the "Brunswick" tokens by date. Those bearing the card of Brunswick & Company were considered to have been issued prior to the 1874 merger with Julius Balke; the J.M. Brunswick and Balke tokens were attributed to the 1874-84 period; and the Brunswick-Collender tokens were dated from 1884.

This was perhaps a plausible assumption, but it turned out to be an erroneous one. As we have seen, our subsequent research developed the fact that Brunswick & Company was actually a separate firm, although family related.

So far, we have been unable to determine the reason for there being two separate organizations in the same family engaged in the same business. If it were a strategic business ploy designed to assimilate rival billiard table manufacturers and minimize competition, we might consider that both organizations were part of the John M. Brunswick dynasty. On the other hand, if Brunswick & Company operated as a legitimate competitor, we are very likely dealing with two Brunswick dynasties, with Emanuel heading up the second one. Regardless of the reason, however, we feel that the tokens issued by Brunswick & Company, as well as those issued by the E. Brunswick Billiard Table Company of San Francisco in the late 1880s, properly belong among the "Brunswick" tokens, and we have so listed them.

We have not established with any degree of exactitude just when Brunswick started supplying tokens to its customers. Since by far the greater number of all "Brunswick" tokens that have been attributed as to location are saloon tokens, it's a good bet that the company did not get in the token business until after it began making saloon fixtures. We have not found any tokens carrying the advertising card of John M. Brunswick & Bro., John M. Brunswick & Bros., or the John M. Brunswick Billiard Manufacturing Company. This seems to say that Brunswick was not in the token business until after the 1874 merger with Julius Balke. And this points up the fact that the only dates we can use with a fair degree of confidence are those marking the periods of existence of the various organizations: 1874-84 for the Brunswick & Balke Company; 1875-79 for the H.W. Collender Company (Collender is known to have been with the Chicago firm of Stephani, Hart & Company as late as 1875); 1884-1960 for the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company; 1877-1894 for Brunswick & Company, and 1888-89 for the E. Brunswick Billiard Table Company of San Francisco.

The date that an organization ceased to exist generally may be taken as the date that particular organization stopped supplying tokens with the exception of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company. In a letter to Dick Magnuson, written in 1972, a Brunswick Corporation

official said: "According to our old catalogs, the company advertised the metal tokens for sale . . . for many years prior to 1940, at which time the company discontinued the sale of them."

However, this same official is reported in Coin World of July 14, 1965, as having written Melvin Fuld: "These checks were offered for sale until 1929". Since the use of trade tokens declined rapidly after the 1920s, the 1929 date is probably close enough to serve as a benchmark in the absence of definite information.

We do have positive information, in the form of a company catalog, that tokens were being offered for sale as late as 1928. This information raises another question, though, as all of the tokens illustrated in the 1928 catalog have the common "Good For" reverse, indicating that — at least by this date and we don't know how much earlier — the company had discontinued the release of tokens bearing its advertising card on the reverse. It is known that Brunswick had supplied tokens without its card for sometime before this, as the "Good For" reverse type tokens were being advertised in the company catalog as early as 1914. Of course, it is possible — even probable — that tokens without the Brunswick card were issued at the same time as those with it, with the latter being sold at a reduced price or perhaps being given to the purchaser of new Brunswick equipment.

Since the vast majority of all Brunswick tokens were mavericks — the utilization of the reverse for the company's advertisement leaving the using firm only the obverse for its message — the dates we have discussed in this section are of prime importance to the token collector seeking to attribute his Brunswick tokens. We believe we can safely say that a maverick researcher can limit the scope of his research to those source documents covering the pertinent time periods of the J.M. Brunswick & Balke Company with the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company. There are some indications that J.M. Brunswick and Balke tokens may have been issued after the 1884 merger date. This may have been issued after the 1884 merger date. This may have come about because the company did not immediately adopt its new title after the merger, but a more likely circumstance is that some of the dies in use at the time of the merger were continued in use for a while — possibly a year or so — thus accounting for some of the late issuances that appear to have been made.

A couple of examples illustrating the importance of issuing dates might help. The J.M. Brunswick & Balke Cos. tokens shown in the 1974 Journal as issued by W.J.H. Umland of Round Top, Texas, are known to



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SEPTEMBER 2&3, 1989

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